

PRICE ONE CENT.

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LAST EDITION 300 GIRLS IN PERIL.

Fire and Panic in a Brooklyn Jute Bagging Factory.

One Fireman and a Boy Badly Burned.

Six Girls Injured by Falling Down the Stairs.

The big jute bagging mill of L. Waterbury & Co., which occupies the entire block in Williamsburg bounded by Ten Eyck street, Stagg street, Waterbury street and South Broadway avenue burst into a mass of flames at 10 o'clock this morning.

In the buildings at the time were three hundred girls and over one hundred men. The girls were sitting at their machines busily at work when without a moment's warning they were assailed by burning jute, which came flying through the open windows.

They immediately became panic-stricken, and ran about wildly, loudly crying for help. It is simply short of miraculous that no lives were lost.

The injured were:
A fireman, burned about arms and legs.
SCHMITT, a boy, seriously burned about head and shoulders.

EVAN FITZGERALD, sixteen years old, fell down stairs. Fractured knee.
Six girls slightly burned or injured in the panic.

As soon as the flames were discovered three alarms were sent out and all available engines in the vicinity hurried to the scene.

The sight shortly after the fire broke out was one that the crowds of lookers-on will remember vividly.

The immense spinning mill seemed to be literally a mass of flame, and the picker mill, which adjoins it, was burning fiercely. From the big doors of the spinning mill screaming, panic-stricken girls came rushing out by the score.

The firemen worked bravely. Suddenly when the flames were at their worst, a girl appeared at one of the second story windows.

For a moment she hesitated and then jumped.

She escaped uninjured.

Her example was followed by seven other girls all of whom escaped without serious injuries.

The fire raged furthest in the upper stories of the two big spinning mills which were situated on either side of the picker mill. In these two mills most of the girls were employed.

The flames crept up the stairs, and for a time shut off that way of escape, but as the streams of water were poured on, the excess was temporarily safe, and the hundreds of employees were trotted out.

In the meantime the picker-mill was a mass of flame, but the majority of the firemen were kept at work in the spinning-mills where the life was threatened.

The flames poured from every window and blazing particles of jute were carried away on the breeze threatening at any moment to set fire to neighboring property.

"Someone is killed," shouted a voice from the crowd as a fireman was seen to emerge from the Ten Eyck street door carrying in his arms the motionless form of a girl.

She was taken to a neighboring drug store and restoratives applied. She had been overcome by the smoke and was speedily restored to consciousness.

The hundreds of balls of jute seemed unquenchable, and instead of being quenched the fire actually seemed to gain headway.

Shortly after 9 o'clock an ambulance came rattling up and a fireman was lifted into it. He had been carried out of the burning spinning mill badly burned about the arms and legs.

It was 10 o'clock before the firemen began to get control of the ticker-mill, and at that hour another person was carried to the drug store. It was a boy named Schmitt, who was employed in the ticker-mill.

He was badly burned about the head, arms and chest.

He was removed to his home and is not supposed to be seriously injured.

At 10.30 the flames were under control, and soon after only the blackened ruins of the spinning mills and the half-destroyed picker mill remained to tell the story of the fire.

As near as can be learned the fire originated in the picker mill, where the bulk of the machinery and jute is stored.

It is here that the jute is picked. It is supposed that the friction of the machinery set fire to particles of jute which were carried through the windows, and so set fire to the spinning mill.

The real menace to life did not lie in the ticker-mill, but in the spinning mills, where all the girls and many of the men were employed. The flames burst out without a moment's warning.

Chief Nevins had charge of the firemen and the fifteen engines that were on the scene.

The firemen were of old-fashioned type—three stories high, made of brick and tin roofs.

The picker building was two stories high and more modern.

The Ten Eyck street mill was 105 feet by 45 feet, the picker mill, 120 feet by 40 feet, and the other spinning mill, 120 feet by 40 feet.

Between each of the buildings was an elevator, which helped to spread the flames from the ticker mill.

Supt. J. G. Woods, of the mill, said: "I have no theory as to the origin of the fire unless it was caused by friction in the ticker room."

Foreman Ditts, of the picker-room, could not advance a theory. He had a narrow escape from the flames himself.

Chief Nevins said it was remarkable that

no lives were lost and that adjoining buildings did not catch on fire.

The loss is estimated at \$25,000, fully covered by insurance in the Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company.

At the offices of L. Waterbury & Co., 132 Front street, this city, an EVENING WORLD reporter was informed that the factory was owned by the New York Bagging Company, of which L. Waterbury & Co. are the selling agents.

Their product consists of bagging, both jute and paper, cordage, &c., and they are considered the largest manufacturers of jute bagging in the world.

About four hundred persons were employed in the factory, fully three hundred of whom were girls.

The group of three buildings which comprised the factory were connected by elevator shafts. A member of the firm who was at the fire telephoned to the office that the fire had probably been caused by sparks thrown off a stone in the jute.

The jute being dry and very inflammable immediately began to blaze, and in an instant the flames had leaped up the elevator shafts and set fire to the top floor of each of the adjoining buildings, which were filled with girls running the looms.

The jute, which comes from Calcutta, is often found to contain stones, which, it was said, are put in the bales to increase the weight.

THE EARS OF CRIMINALS.

Read character in organs of hearing. You may learn how in the SUNDAY WORLD.

SUED FOR DUFFY'S BOODLE.

Keenan and Moloney Must Account for the "Trust Fund" of 1884.

Ex-Alderman Michael Duffy, member of the Broadway Board of Police, in the Board of 1884, State witness and witness of the Board of Police, has added to his titles that of Nemesio.

He is after John Keenan, stakeholder, and Billy Moloney, promoter of the boodle, with the sharpest of sharp sticks, and is bound to force one to trial and the other to disgorge.

The Harlem builder has the audacity to sue John Keenan for an accounting of the money which was paid to him by the Broadway Railway people for the purchase of the Board of Aldermen.

Lawyer Henry Selinger, of 115 Nassau street, is his counsel, and says that he is confident he will win his case.

The complaint recites that each of the Aldermen was to receive \$50,000 for voting the franchise away, but that sum was afterward wadded down to \$25,000, of which sum Duffy claims he got \$10,000.

He now wants to recover \$40,000, which he claims Keenan held in trust for him and never accounted for.

Summons and complaint in this curious action was to have been served to-day, but Mr. Selinger told an EVENING WORLD reporter that because of Judge Martine's failure to hear his motion for the dismissal of the indictment against Duffy he would wait until the action is decided before Recorder Smyth in August.

Assistant District Attorney Semple laughed at the idea of Duffy's attempting to recover this boodle by an action at law.

"Why," said he, "as soon as the Justice sees that the action was grounded on a criminal transaction Duffy with his case will be thrown out of court."

Mr. Selinger contends that the relation of trustee existed in the case of Keenan's holding of the boodle, and that as between him and Duffy, although the money is the fruit of a criminal transaction, he must account.

"I don't think that Keenan will plead that the trust fund was the fruit of a crime, either, so long as an indictment hangs over the heads of his friends Moloney and De Lacy," said Mr. Selinger.

Duffy's new moves are looked on as attempts to force District Attorney Fellows to move the speedy trial of Moloney, whom Duffy hates bitterly for having defrauded him of more than half his share of the boodle.

Lawyer Selinger appeared before Judge Martine in General Sessions this morning to try and get the indictment for bribery against Duffy quashed.

He asked this on the grounds that Duffy had rendered the State valuable aid by turning State's evidence, and that more than two terms had elapsed since the indictment was found.

Judge Martine, who was District Attorney at the time of the indictment, did not care to act the part of a witness, and he denied the motion until the first Monday in August.

Duffy, who since his retirement from politics has been a lively and successful undertaking business at 203 East One Hundred and First street, has become disgusted at the way the law is being administered against the men on whom he is depended, and though at liberty on \$15,000 bail, has been hoping for a change of venue.

Counsel Selinger had a long talk with Acting District Attorney Semple this morning, and the two then returned to Judge Martine with the above result.

BILL NYE ON A FARM.

The genial sage visits Granger Jay Gould in the hayting season. See Sunday's WORLD.

Returning Millionaire.

Anthony J. Drexel, the Philadelphia millionaire, who is visiting in the city, is expected to be here for some time.

Over thirteen hundred union cutters, it was announced, would be practically thrown on the street, and the manufacturers would under no consideration recognize their union.

A new feature developed to-day, when a prominent cutter told an EVENING WORLD reporter that the promised lockout would not materialize.

"The bosses say," he gleefully remarked, "that they will close their shops to-morrow evening and open them Monday morning only to non-union men. They will require every cutter who applies for a job to sign a paper, stating that they are not members of any trade organization. That's an easy matter. Our men will sign anything for the bosses. They will sign their willingness to join Tammany Hall or the Mormons, but to actually do what they are asked is another thing."

Later it is learned that the Board of Arbitration has been settled upon as follows:

Rev. Dr. Thos. J. Dwyer, Chairman Dels. of the Consolidated Board, and Louis Grainer, representing the Manufacturers' Association.

Rockwell's Brand.

Rockwell's Brand.

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ARBITRATION IS IN SIGHT.

Striking Cloakmakers and the Bosses in Conference To-Day.

Contract Immigrants to Take the Strikers' Places Caught at the Barge Office.

The question of arbitrating the cloakmakers' strike was not entirely settled this morning, and though the manufacturers have descended from their high horses, and succeeded in enlisting the services of Father Ducey as arbitrator, the men say to-day that, while that reverend gentleman is acceptable to them, they must insist on another party who is more thoroughly versed in cloakmaking matters to be associated with him.

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